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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY, AND COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XXII.

OCTOBER, 1846.

No. 10.

CONTENTS.

Correspondence, - - - - -	297	Colonization, - - - - -	318
Letter from Liberia, - - - - -	299	The Slave Trade and the New York Tribune, -	318
The Liberia Packet under contract, - - -	299	Favorable Notice, - - - - -	319
The Recaptured Africans, - - - - -	301	The Conservatism of Colonization, - - -	320
Important testimony from Liberia, - - -	303	New Style of Colonizing, - - - - -	320
Operations in Kentucky, - - - - -	304	Freedom in a Free State, - - - - -	321
Letter from Stephen A. Benson, - - - -	305	The Randolph Slaves, - - - - -	322
Letter from a Colonist, - - - - -	306	Rock River Conference, - - - - -	323
Liberia Legislation, - - - - -	307	Agent for the State of Virginia, - - -	324
Dr. Alexander on Colonization, - - - -	310	The Liberia and Chesapeake Packet, - -	325
Why is it? - - - - -	315	Vessel for Liberia, - - - - -	325
The various bearings of African Colonization, -	316	Receipts, - - - - -	326

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AGENTS.

- DEACON SAMUEL TRACY, *for Vermont and New Hampshire.*
REV. S. CORNELIUS, *for Connecticut and New Jersey.*
REV. CHARLES A. DAVIS, *for Virginia.*
REV. ALEXANDER M. COWAN, *for Kentucky.*
REV. B. T. KAVANAUGH, *for Indiana and Wisconsin.*
REV. MR. CRIST, *Agent Illinois State Colonization Society.*
REV. R. S. FINLEY, *Secretary Missouri State Colonization Society.*
REV. JOS. TRACY, *Secretary Massachusetts Colonization Society.*
REV. J. C. TENNEY, D. D., *Agent Massachusetts Colonization Society.*
CAPT. GEO. BARKER, *Agent New York Colonization Society.*
REV. J. B. PINNEY *is at present laboring in the State of New York in connection with the New York Colonization Society, and will probably accept of a permanent appointment from that society.*
REV. O. J. TENNIS, *for Michigan.*

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

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VOL. XXII.]

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER, 1846.

[No. 10.]

Correspondence.

COLONIZATION ROOMS,

WASHINGTON CITY, *Aug. 31, 1846.*

MY DEAR MADAM:—When I saw you last, you mentioned that a letter had been written by WILLIS HELMN, one of the slaves emancipated by the will of the late Nathaniel Hooe, of King George Co., Va., who went to Liberia in the “Roanoke,” addressed to Mr. D. Lewis, expressing great dissatisfaction with the Colony and wishing to return to Virginia. Since that time I have seen a copy of the letter. Being anxious to know something of the facts in the case, I addressed a letter to Dr. Lugenbeel, who was in Liberia at the time of their arrival, attended them during their sickness, and knew all about their situation and prospects, on the subject of Willis’ discontent, and I received his answer which was very satisfactory. I enclose you a copy of my letter to him, with his answer, and hope that you will have them inserted in your Fredericksburg paper, that they may thus be seen by the persons who have heard of the letter of Willis.

I am, with great respect,
Yours, very truly,
W. McLAIN.

Mrs. GRINNAN,
Fredericksburg, Va.

19

COLONIZATION ROOMS,

WASHINGTON CITY, *Aug. 22, 1846.*

MY DEAR SIR:—I have seen a copy of a letter written by WILLIS HELMN, one of the slaves emancipated by the will of the late Nathaniel Hooe, of King George Co., Va., who went to Liberia in the “Roanoke,” in which he expresses great dissatisfaction with the state of things in Liberia; complains that they cannot get enough to eat, that what they do get, is unfit to eat, and that they have to pay an enormous price for it; he says they are sick, and that *they all* want to get back to Virginia and be slaves again, that they would all rather be slaves in Virginia than *free* in Liberia; and he begs all his friends to remain slaves for life, rather than go to Liberia; and he finally begs Mr. Lewis, to whom the letter is addressed, to contrive some way to get him back to Virginia.

As you saw these people and knew all about them, I should be pleased to learn whether they had any cause for complaint, whether they are *all* dissatisfied: And whether there was any thing peculiar in Willis’ case that caused him to write such a letter, and any thing else which you may think important to a right understanding of their condition.

Some of the friends of Willis and of Liberia have been greatly distressed at the contents of this letter. And it is thought that some explanations are necessary in order that its statements may be properly understood. We who are familiar with the feelings of emigrants on their first landing in Liberia, know that they are almost always dissatisfied for a time; that the fact of finding themselves entirely among *strangers*, in a new country, and under the necessity of thinking and acting for themselves, together with the sickness of acclimation, all tend to make them unhappy and discontented. And we also know that as soon as these causes are removed, they become both happy and contented. And I shall myself be surprised if Willis does not himself soon become entirely satisfied with Liberia, and regret that he ever suffered that letter to be sent to his friends and prevent any of them from going to Liberia.

Yours most truly,

W. McLAIN.

J. W. LUGENBEEL, M. D.

WASHINGTON CITY,
August 22, 1846.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—In reply to your note of this date, I have to state that I was in Liberia during several months after the arrival of the "Roanoke," and that I had daily opportunities of observing the condition of the emigrants who arrived in that vessel.

In regard to the complaints of Willis Helmn, I would state that I frequently and freely conversed with him, during my professional visits; and that from the first time I saw him, he seemed to be determined not to be satisfied with any thing; and that I did not perceive any thing in his case different from what existed in the cases of others who arrived in

the same vessel, and who were perfectly satisfied with their condition. Instead of not getting enough to eat, the fact is, they frequently got more than was really necessary, especially when they were sick; and I was obliged to request the storekeeper to curtail their rations, during their disposition, in order to prevent them from eating too much, and thereby aggravating their sickness. The food which was furnished them was generally good and wholesome; and if you could have peeped into the houses of many of them, about the hour for dining, you would also, no doubt, have been convinced that their rations were sometimes unnecessarily large.

It is true that sometimes, some difficulty existed in procuring fresh provisions; but generally there was a sufficiency. And sometimes there was considerable difficulty in getting such articles of diet, as would suit the taste and condition of some of them, while prostrated by fever; but even this difficulty did not often exist.

On the whole, I think that neither Willis Helmn, nor any of the rest of the emigrants by the Roanoke, had any great cause for complaint. It is not uncommon for emigrants to be dissatisfied during the first few months of their residence in Liberia, especially those who, like Willis Helmn, go to the Colony reluctantly; and who, like him, prefer slavery in this country to freedom on the other side of the Atlantic. But, even in many such cases as this, the emigrants become not only satisfied with their condition, but expressed their unwillingness to return to the United States under any circumstances.

Permit me to state further, that the majority of those people from Mr. Hooe's estate, expressed themselves as being pleased with their

new home. I am rather inclined to think that the coloring of the narrative in Willis Helmn's letter, as well as the penmanship, is in some measure, the production of a white man,

who is not very friendly to the scheme of Colonization.

Yours truly,

J. W. LUGENBEEL.

Rev. W. McLAIN.

Letter from Liberia.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—The following extract from a letter which I received from one of my students in Liberia, will exhibit the condition of the immigrants who arrived in the Barque "Rothschild," on the 15th of March last; and also, those who arrived in the "Roanoke," on the 8th of December preceding. You are at liberty to give it a place in the Repository, if you think proper.

J. W. LUGENBEEL.

KENTUCKY SETTLEMENT, LIBERIA,
June 20th, 1846.

DEARLY BELOVED SIR:—The immigrants who arrived in December last, by the Roanoke, appear to be tolerably well acclimated, there being very little sickness among them, with the exception of an occasional chill, produced generally by exposure to the damp weather; succeeded, however, by so little arterial excitement, as not to compel them to go to bed. Since your departure, there have been three deaths among them, all females—two adults and a girl; the death of all of whom, I may justly say, was not produced by the acclimating fever: however, the "African fever" will be censured and held responsible for the same.

The Kentuckians, who arrived per Barque "Rothschild," every circumstance duly considered, are going through their acclimation tolerably well. But it is truly lamentable that so many circumstances concur against

their successful acclimation; and that too by their own imprudence and intemperance. One circumstance especially which operated very much against some of them, and which I deeply regret, was their inordinate desire for ardent spirits. Having procured, on the passage out, a supply of that baneful potation, they indulged their appetites; nor did some of them refrain from the use of the potent poison, even during the stage of arterial excitement, accompanied with a preternatural determination of blood to the head. Thus, I conscientiously believe, were two of this company brought to their death; both men of middle age. And one man went so far as to incorporate with his glass of whiskey, about an ounce of gunpowder; but, as Providence would have it, he is yet alive and walketh. Over such cases as these the medical man has little or no control.

Besides the above, three children have died, and one adult, who died of inflammation of the brain. Their attacks of fever have been generally pretty severe; and most of them have had a second, and some a third attack; consequently, we consider them nearly through their acclimation. All of them have been doing tolerably well for the last few weeks.

With gratitude and esteem,

I remain yours truly,

JAMES S. SMITH.

[From the Maryland Colonization Journal.]

The Liberia Packet under Contract.

WITH joy unfeigned we make the above annunciation, and we doubt not, our feelings meet with a warm

response from every true friend of Liberia. From our first connection with the colony, fifteen years since,

regular and stated intercourse between it and this country, has been the great desideratum; and the want of it, one of the greatest obstacles to the advancement of the cause of African colonization. It is true, we felt the want of a packet more sensibly when in the colonies, but there are reasons powerful and cogent enough, ever obvious to us, in our present situation as agent of the society, to induce a greater sacrifice than the society now makes, to have this measure consummated.

In the early and trying times of the old colony, this measure was urged by Ashmun, and subsequently by his successors, in its more palmy days. But we believe no actual steps were taken in the matter, until Judge Wilkeson purchased the *Saluda* on his own account, and run her several voyages for the society. But the attempt proved a failure, mainly, we opine, from two causes: 1st, the purchasing of an old vessel, instead of building a new one; and 2dly, by the vessel being owned by an individual or by the society, instead of a joint stock company. The society was in debt and unable to own a vessel, and the sailing of one tended still further to embarrass her. If the vessel were to be owned by an individual, no guarantee could be given for her continuance in the trade longer than the inclination or interest of the individual dictated.

It is now near ten years since the plan of establishing a Cape Palmas packet by the Maryland State Colonization Society was first broached, and much spouting was made, much ink shed, and even the Muses and the ladies invoked to get the thing under way—but it was no go. Another desperate effort was made in 1841, after the State Colonization Convention, to get the **PACKET**—**THE PACKET** agoing; and the agent, Mr. Kennard, obtained some liberal subscriptions in the counties. Still

the thing hung fire, and would not go off. Finally, in the summer of 1844, Major Wood, who was then in the United States, and some of his colored friends in this city, tried to devise some feasible plan of commercial intercourse between the colored people in this country, and their friends in Liberia, through, or in connection with the Colonization Society. One idea suggested another, and one plan led to another, until something like the present one was adopted, viz: For the colored people in this country and Liberia, to form a joint stock company, to build a vessel to run regularly between the Chesapeake and Liberia, and to take the society's emigrants and merchandise on freight. The societies, the American and the Maryland State Colonization, each agreed to furnish annual freight and emigrants to the amount of \$2,000 and more, should they have occasion to send it, at the customary rates of freight and passage.

The next movement was to obtain a charter, and the Legislature of the State of Maryland, with a liberality which greatly astonished our northern abolition states, at once granted a charter on the most liberal terms. The next thing was the *cash*, and then came the pinch. The majority of the colored people of this city, with that jealousy which has ever characterized their movements towards the friends of colonization, and that vacillation which we fear will ever prevent their effecting any thing great and good, hesitated, objected, suspected, and finally did nothing. Some few, however, came up to the scratch, and boldly put down their names, but in amounts far below what was required for building a packet. Application was then made to the Colonization Societies to make good their guarantee of freight, provided the amount of stock not sub-

scribed for by the colored people, should be taken by white persons on condition of surrendering the same to such colored people as might desire it hereafter at cost and interest. This was finally assented to, and the subscription readily filled up. Now it was supposed, we could go on; but up comes another obstacle to the Packet concern, in the shape of the Oregon question, so we must wait until this palaver was set. Well, set it was, just in time to allow us to make a contract for the vessel as above stated.

Here then, we are at this time. The keel of a barque of 275 tons laid, which is to be launched on or before the 1st of November, (a description of which with a cut we propose to give in our next number.) The company is formed under the charter and the officers chosen. It is proposed that the vessel shall make her first voyage this fall with emigrants, and freight, from both the American and Maryland Colonization Societies. Should more room be left after taking all passengers and freight offered, it is proposed to fill her up with staple articles of trade, on account of the company, to be disposed of in the colo-

nies. It is proposed to have a white captain (for the first voyage or two, until some well informed responsible colored man can be found to take his place,) colored mates, crew, and supercargo if one be necessary. It is proposed to make two voyages, the first year, and afterwards to increase the number if sufficient freight and passengers are offered. The best accommodations will be prepared for cabin passengers to and from the colonies, and no pains will be spared to render the packet a desirable passenger vessel.

Such is the outline of our plan, of which more details will be given in a future number.

We may therefore congratulate ourselves upon accomplishing at least two of the great objects proposed, viz: the establishment of regular communication between this country and the colony, and the sailing of the Packet by colored officers and crew; and we do not yet despair of seeing the whole concern in the ownership of the colored people themselves, and of seeing a flourishing commerce grow up between them and their brethren in Liberia.—GLO-
RY ENOUGH FOR ONE DAY ANYHOW.

[From the Journal of Commerce.]

The Recaptured Africans.

LIBERIA.—The following letter from Governor Roberts is published for the information and satisfaction of those who liberally contributed of their means for the relief of the Africans recaptured in the slaver Pons:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
MONROVIA, June 27, 1846.

To the Hon. the Ex. Committee
N. Y. State Colonization Society.

GENTLEMEN:—By the good barque "Chatham," which arrived in our harbor on the 8th instant, I had the honor of receiving your communica-

tion of April 29th, covering invoice and bills of lading for merchandise, provisions, clothing, &c., sent out by your society for the relief of the captives landed in this colony from the slave ship "Pons."

The arrival of the Chatham with supplies for these poor creatures, was truly opportune. The scarcity of provisions in the colony had rendered the condition of many of them very distressing; and serious fears were entertained that not only the captives, but the colonists too would soon begin to experience great want.

On the arrival of these captives in the colony, the citizens generally, moved by sympathy rather characteristic of our people, agreed to receive, and did receive into their families a large number of them, promising to provide for them to the extent of their abilities. Many of the captives, however, fell into the hands of those whose limited means would not allow them, when provisions began to grow scarce, to retain the poor captives longer, without reducing their own families to want. The consequence was that in a few months hundreds of them, including a number who had been apprenticed to irresponsible persons, were thrown as paupers upon the community, most of them emaciated, sick and in a wretched state of helplessness. Scores of them, for the last month or two, have been hanging upon the skirts of our settlements, living principally on what they could plunder from the colonists. Indeed, the present scarcity of provisions is owing, in a great degree, to their numerous depredations upon the young crops of our farmers.

Your benevolence will enable us at once to relieve the necessities of those in the settlements, and to provide for the proper training and future comforts of those who are now roving about the country, whom I shall endeavor to collect as soon as practicable for that purpose.

Your instructions respecting the distribution of these supplies, that they be distributed "without partiality or discrimination, in the proportion of respective need of the captives," shall be strictly observed. I feel sensibly the greater responsibility resting upon me in regard to the proper application of the supplies you have entrusted to my care. I shall do the very best I can in the

premises to give general satisfaction in carrying out the wishes of the contributors. I shall set about the work immediately, and report to you by the earliest opportunity, what disposition has been made of the supplies, and what is likely to be the result of your liberality upon the objects of your care.

Your appeal to the benevolence of the American public in behalf of those distressed captives, and the liberal response it met on the part of the citizens of New York, have awakened sentiments of deep gratitude in the hearts of the people of these colonies.

I should take great pleasure in rendering Mr. Cornish, who came out in the "Chatham," any assistance in my power. Both Mr. Cornish and Mr. Roye claim the assistance promised, by the society, to emigrants six months after their arrival in the colony. I shall supply them on account of the New York State Colonization Society, until I can learn your pleasure.

I am, gentlemen, most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

Extract from a letter dated Monrovia, (Africa) June 27th, 1846.

After a voyage of 35½ days, I began to pry into the mysteries of this unfortunate country. To many Africans the vastness of the natural resources of this portion of the world would appear incredible. Its immense wealth every where abounding, in every thing. The first ground I ascended, I found to be a rich bed of iron ore. Yet many poor people have suffered in the midst of these natural advantages and philanthropic provisions.

The independence of the colony has been lately declared;* from which

* This is a slight mistake. The colony had been offered its independence by the Society, and the Colonial Council was to meet on the 13th July to consider the subject.

a new state of things will arise. All classes will be benefited.

Let good men flock to this republic, to promote and defend its every interest, and the world will see

Africa's day of glory returning. I have resolved on making this place my future home. The business prospects of the country are beyond the most sanguine expectations.

[From the Journal of Commerce.]

Important Testimony from Liberia.

THE following letters from Liberia are from a son of the Rev. S. E. Cornish, of this city. The value of the writer's testimony is enhanced by the fact that till recently he was an abolitionist, and, with his father and other family friends, has regarded the efforts of the Colonization Society with distrust:

MONROVIA, (Africa,)

June 25, 1846.

The good barque Chatham arrived safely in Monrovia in thirty-six days. We anchored a mile from the shore, between two American vessels of war. We were becalmed five days within 150 miles of the coast: also by night had tremendous squalls, which are common on this coast. Independently of the calm and squalls, we had a delightful passage. As soon as we anchored, the natives came out to us in all directions in their canoes. If it were not for these natives, or "Kroo-men," as they are called, it would be very difficult to get any thing on shore from vessels coming to this port. We arrived in the morning, and in the afternoon the Captain, Mr. Roye, and myself went on shore, and proceeded directly to the Government House, where we were kindly received by Gov. Roberts, Judge Benedict, and the principal gentlemen in the place. I presented my letters of introduction to Mr. Roberts and Mr. Benedict. Dr. Roberts leaves in the Chatham for

your city, with a view to complete his medical education.

On a person's first view of this place, he is very apt to form a poor opinion of it. This was the case with me; but after I had been amongst the people, and saw the manner in which they lived, and how intelligent and refined they were, and, above all, that they enacted, and were governed by, their own laws, and when I considered that I was for the first time in my life breathing a free atmosphere, and in a country where the white man does not hold sway, and an individual, however humble, if he qualifies himself, may attain to eminence and distinction, I really felt surprised that I could have remained contented so long in America.

I sincerely think, that if the colored people of the United States could only see what a fine country this is, and might be made by a little exertion, their prejudices against the Colonization Society and the Colony would be entirely removed. From hearing the captain and sailors conversing concerning the malignity of the African fever, and of the many deaths that have been occasioned by it, I was frequently discouraged. I have conversed with several colonial physicians on the subject. They informed me that the change from the temperate to the torrid zone is so great, that most people coming here necessarily have to pass through the acclimating process; but there is not the least danger to be apprehended

from it, providing you take care of yourself. They say that it has a great resemblance to the fever and ague that you have in the United States, only that it is not half so severe. There are persons that have been here 18 or 20 years, and have never been afflicted in the least by the fever; so you see that it has been greatly exaggerated.

The Colony is about declaring its independence.

MONROVIA, June 27, 1846.

This is really a beautiful country. The thermometer seldom ranges above 80 deg.; the air is temperate in the day time, and the nights are cool; the same clothing is worn here that is worn in the United States, flannels not excepted. The population of Monrovia is estimated at one thousand. The wealthier and more respectable portion of the community are engaged in trade. The natives bring them palm oil, camwood, and ivory, and they receive goods in return. Vessels come here from all parts of the world for the purpose of traffic. They trade with the natives up and down the coast, and in a few years the captains of them become independently rich.

Our governor is considered as being very wealthy, and lives in grand style, does a great deal of trading, and has charge of the Public Stores. You would be astonished if you could only see how readily goods of every description sell here, especially provisions, such as flour, pork, beef, hams, butter, cheese, sugar, lard, mackerel, raisins, saleratus, and groceries of all kinds are in great demand.

The women dress as finely here as they do in the United States. They do not pretend to wear domestics; all their finery must be imported. This makes an excellent market for fine goods of all sorts, such as calicoes, muslins, linens, shawls, stockings, &c.

The whole continent is one depository of curiosities. Mechanics are very much needed. Clothing is very scarce here; there is not a tailor in the place. Please send me what clothing you can obtain. Flannel is considered as being a great protection in this climate.

Your affectionate son,

WM. C. CORNISH.

REV. SAMUEL E. CORNISH,
Corner of 4th and Wooster sts.,
New York city.

Operations in Kentucky.

Proceedings of the Board of Managers of the Kentucky State Colonization Society, Frankfort, August 26, 1846.

WHEREAS, the Board has been officially informed that the American Colonization Society, will use all monies raised in Kentucky for the Colonization cause, in transporting and providing for emigrants from Kentucky, to settle in Kentucky in Liberia; and whereas, by this promise of the American Colonization Society, no cause exists for any indepen-

dent State action on the part of the Kentucky Colonization Society to advance the cause of Colonization in the State—therefore,

Resolved, That it is expedient to continue the existing relation that the State Society holds to the American Colonization Society as one of its auxiliaries.

Resolved, That we recognize the Rev. A. M. Cowan, as the agent of the American Colonization Society—and we do hereby appoint him as the sole agent of the Kentucky State

Colonization Society, for the State of Kentucky; and revoke all commissions heretofore given to all other persons as agents of this society.

Resolved, That the Rev. Mr. Cowan make a report of his agency in this State to this Board, before the next annual meeting of the State Society.

Resolved, That the special object of Mr. Cowan be to raise means to

set out an expedition of free colored people in Kentucky, and those who may be set free, to go to Liberia, in December next.

Resolved, That all editors of papers, religious and political, in the State, be requested to publish the foregoing resolutions, and editorially call the attention of their readers to the cause of Colonization in its interests to the people of Kentucky.

Letter from Stephen A. Benson.

BASSA COVE, GRAND BASSA,

Liberia, April 7, 1846.

DEAR SIR:—It is with much pleasure I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the thirty-first of October last. The interest manifested in my behalf in the United States, and especially by yourself, (as I perceive by various papers,) has, together with the Divine assistance, buoyed my spirits above that state of despondency into which I would have no doubt fallen, by reason of the unparalleled aggression committed by the British on the commerce of helpless Liberia, viz: the seizure of the John Seys.

You remarked that, from what you had heard, you thought it would not be a difficult matter to make it appear in Sierra Leone, that she was taken as reprisal. But, sir, their mode of adjudication is so very foreign from any thing I have ever seen or read of, among any people professing civilization, not to say Christianity, as that it seems altogether useless for me to seek any thing there in the shape of justice, and if I ever get justice, it must be from some source possessing more moral principle than has as yet been manifested at Sierra Leone, in the action taken on my vessel there. For after ineffectually resorting to every stratagem that seemed the least plausible to ef-

fect her condemnation—my agent wrote me under date of August, (I think,) that my schooner had been acquitted in the Vice Admiralty Court, that after all their searchings and minute enquiries, nothing the least suspicious appeared; but strangely that the same court award that the defendant pay captors' cost, amounting to about eleven hundred dollars, and then I was to receive my property, (or rather schooner, and as much of her cargo as had not been destroyed.) The bill of cost fills up nearly the pages of four sheets foolscap, and among the items there are some of the most ridiculous charges imaginable, so that I have abandoned all hope of getting any thing in the form of justice there. If the payment of one penny, in the sense they wish me to pay the 1,100 dollars, would be the means of possessing me of an independent fortune, the texture of my soul would not allow me. It is entirely discordant with my whole constitution. Gov. Roberts has officially laid the subject before the English Government, and with him and other respectable citizens, I cannot as yet believe, that that Government will countenance such a disgraceful outrage, but will make due restitution. * * * * *

I think the settlements of Bassa are getting on pretty well. We have

one of the finest countries in Liberia: as regards health, fertility, and natural resources it is not excelled; all we want is good industrious immigrants that will go cheerfully to work on their arrival, and in a few years they will be independent, if liberty, peace, and plenty can constitute one thus. Our people in Bassa, would be very glad of an accession. In Bassa Cove a number wish to move out on their farms, but as yet our number is too small to be divided, as our surrounding natives are not as effectually subdued as they are in our sister county, for we have not had thirty emigrants sent to this county in six years. Governor Roberts would willingly send us a part of the annual arrivals were it optionary with him, but it seems that their destination is fixed before they leave America. We hope our friends in America will remember us in future, and call to mind that ours is a young settlement and needs inhabitants more than our sister county, and moreover, the advantages for the industrious to aspire are greater here than in our sister county, as will be confessed by every candid man in the colony.

* * * * *

The number of persons engaged in farming at Bassa this season doubly exceeds the number of any former season: in fact it seems that our late

difficulties have had the happy effect of begetting in us an increasing attachment to our country and a desire for the development of its resources.

We firmly believe that the hand of God is in the colonization cause, and that Liberia and Liberians are the instruments by which he intends effecting certain purposes, and if we are obedient no weapon that is formed against us shall prevail, the everlasting arms are underneath us. Jehovah is our strong hold and defence. We cannot express the gratitude and harmony of spirit we feel towards our friends in America—I mean the friends of Colonization there. They are the friends of a cause that has for its object the most exquisite good, good which nothing but eternity can adequately develope,—a cause that has been the means of planting the glorious standard of the Prince of Peace upon the Idolatrous shores of benighted Africa, from which (even Liberia) the light of the glorious gospel of the Son of God is emanating, and we trust will continue to shine forth till Ethiopia stretch out her hand to her God and Africa is redeemed.

May the Lord continue to energize you in your efforts in our behalf.

I remain, very respectfully,

Yours obediently,

STEPHEN A. BENSON.

Rev. W. McLAIN.

Letter from a Colonist.

WE have been politely furnished by the Rev. Mr. Towles, Millford Mills, Va., with the following extracts from a letter received by him from one of the people whom he sent to Liberia in the Roanoke:

MONROVIA, June 23d, 1846.

DEAR MADAM:—Your very kind letter came safe to hand; I was much

rejoiced indeed to have the pleasure of receiving a letter from you. It showed plainly that you had not forgotten me nor the rest of my fellow servants, although we be in this far-off land. You will be pleased to hear, no doubt, that I am *now* living with the M. Epis. Missionaries, Mrs. Susan H. Benham. I am in good health as I could expect, some chills and fevers still hang on to me yet as

the sequel of the acclimating fever. Maria is at Millsburgh, a town about 20 miles from this, at school, under Mrs. Wilkins, who keeps a female seminary.

Polly is well—I have no doubt but that she will write you by this conveyance.

This land is the only land where the colored man can say he is *free*. Here he can truly say in the language of one of our colored editors:

"The soul erect and free
Hence ever more shall be;
To none we'll bend the knee,
But Nature's God."

Tell all who enquire after me that I am perfectly satisfied, nor could any one induce me to return to America to live. It is true we are destitute of many little comforts of life here that we were used to in a temperate climate, but are not all new countries subject to like misfortunes in their early history? You said nothing of our little Luminary, a Methodist paper published here: I sent you a few files, did you receive them or *no*. There was no postage charged me on your letter that you sent. My Christiana is well; you may say to Vivian, I have no doubt

but he would be glad to see her, she is growing to be a fine child. I was very glad indeed to hear from your children. * * * *

Anna has professed religion—I saw her a few days—she was well. It appears that we all came to Africa for some good purpose, at least *we are benefited* thereby. You may tell the colored friends I *will not* write to them until they write me. You will please the next time you write to Lancaster Co., give my love to all my friends, and Polly's also. I gave Polly paper to write—I cannot say whether she has written you or no. Now let me say to you, I still love God, and do feel that he loves me, for he has raised up friends for me in this far-off land, among strangers. God is love. Will you serve him in spirit, faithfully keeping his law, running in the way of holiness with obedience and delight? May he preserve you and yours, and grant us a happy meeting in Heaven. Amen.

My brother's pen is so bad he can't write any more now. I conclude by entreating you to pray for me.

I am yours affectionately,

EMILY SAUNDERS.

Liberia Legislation.

As a specimen of the manner in which the *Legislators* of the Commonwealth of Liberia discharge their duties, we publish the following *acts* passed at the session of the Colonial Council held last January, and printed at the Herald office by authority, in pamphlet form, by L. D. James, Monrovia.

AN ACT REGULATING COMMERCE AND REVENUE.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the*

Governor and Council in Legislature assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this act, that so much of the 2d section of the act regulating commerce and revenue as relates to captains or supercargoes of foreign vessels being bound to do their business through the intervention of commission merchants, be repealed, and it be optional with captains or supercargoes to do their own business under the inspection of the collector. This, however, shall not be so construed as to prevent

captains or supercargoes from employing any commission merchant, if they prefer doing so.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That that part of the 20th section of the above act which reads, that all "licenses shall commence with the first of January," be so altered that the fiscal year shall commence with the second Monday in February.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That captains or supercargoes of foreign vessels shall be required, before they commence doing business in the Commonwealth, to execute a bond, with good sureties, to the collector, in behalf of the Commonwealth, in the sum of five hundred dollars, to secure the duties and other claims which may have been contracted by such captains or supercargoes, with any citizen or citizens of this Commonwealth, and that all captains, when settling with the collector, shall make oath before said collector, that he has rendered a true account of all the goods he has landed.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That captains or supercargoes, who may wish to land and leave goods in either of the ports of entry of this Commonwealth, either for sale or storage, shall be permitted to do so under the following regulations: The collector shall personally superintend the landing of all such goods, mark, or otherwise note the packages, and record in a book the marks and contents of each package, as soon as said goods are landed, the full amount of duties shall be paid on said articles. Provided, however, that if the said articles are unsold, and reshipped in unbroken packages, and sent beyond the limits of the colony within three years from the date of landing, the collector shall give a certificate to the shipper, certifying the same, which certificate, when presented to the Commonwealth Treasury, shall entitle the shipper to receive back

three-fifths of the duties paid on the goods so shipped beyond the limits of the colony. The collector shall be entitled to a fee of one dollar and fifty cents per diem for all services rendered under the provisions of this section.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That all goods, wares, merchandise, books, and scientific apparatus, that may be brought into the colony to promote the cause of education, shall be exempted from duties.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the price of licenses to transact commission business shall be fifteen dollars per annum, and the price of license to retail ardent spirits in any quantity less than one gallon, shall be five hundred dollars per annum; and for one gallon, or any quantity above one gallon, shall pay for license the sum of one hundred dollars.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That any person not having a license to retail less than one gallon of spirituous liquors, and who shall issue, or deliver at any one time less than one gallon, or suffer any spirituous liquors to be drank in their shop or store, shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than \$25, nor more than \$100, for the first offence, and double the amount of fine for the second.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That captains, supercargoes, or commission merchants for them, shall be allowed to sell as small a quantity as one gallon of spirituous liquors, without obtaining a license for the same, when the vessel is in harbor.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That all trading on board foreign vessels in any of the harbors of this Commonwealth shall be considered unlawful, unless under the inspection of the collector, or his deputy. Persons convicted of violating this section, shall forfeit and pay to the Commonwealth double the amount

of the article so sold. Notification of the provision of this section shall be inserted in the Port Regulations, a copy of which shall be left on board of every merchant vessel entering the ports of this Commonwealth.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the second section of the act entitled "An act regulating commerce and revenue," be and the same is hereby repealed.

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AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR COMMON SCHOOLS.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Governor and Council in Legislature assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That from and after the passage of this act, that the sum of one thousand dollars be appropriated annually out of the Treasury of the several counties, to be apportioned to each town, according to the number of its inhabitants, for the exclusive purpose of assisting to educate the youths of this Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That in towns or villages where schools are supported by benevolent institutions for the purpose of educating the youths of this Commonwealth, the superintendents or directors of such schools may draw quarterly, semi-annually, or annually, on the Governor of the Commonwealth, for the amount appropriated and apportioned to such schools.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That a committee of three persons be appointed by the Governor in each town, whose business it shall be to report annually to the Legislature the state of the school in their town, the number of children taught, and other prospects connected with the school.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That in towns or villages where schools are not supported by bene-

volent institutions, the Governor of the Commonwealth may apply the amount apportioned to that town or village in the best manner to secure the education of the youths of said town or village.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That any law conflicting with the above act be and the same is hereby repealed.

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AN ACT FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Governor and Council in Legislature assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be instructed and authorized, and he is hereby instructed and authorized, to assign in each county of the Commonwealth from any unassigned lands, a tract of land not less than five acres in each assignment. And that he cause to be erected on each assignment immediately a sufficient house or number of houses, to contain the poor of each county, said house or houses to be in the best style as to durability and comfort, of native workmanship, and to be as secure and comfortable as that character of houses will admit of.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That persons applying for relief from the public funds, and who may be regarded as proper objects of public bounty by the officers appointed to take cognizance of such cases, shall be relieved only on condition that they go to the houses erected in pursuance of the first section of this act, and only while actually residing on said assignments.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That all persons who shall thus become public beneficiaries by residing on these assignments, shall be compelled, when bodily health will admit, to employ themselves in any way which may be directed by the

officers authorized to direct them. Persons who may be regarded capable of laboring refusing to do so as directed, shall be expelled from the premises, and no longer enjoy the public bounty.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That said premises shall be furnished with all suitable tools and implements for cleaning and cultivating the land, and as soon as circumstances will warrant it, with knitting-needles, spinning-wheels, looms and cotton, for the purpose of manufacturing cloth, &c.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That the physicians in each county be requested to visit by turns the said establishments, render medical aid and advice to those who may need such assistance. That a proper and suitable person be employed to reside on each of these assignments, to whose care the inmates of the establishments shall be consigned, they shall afford all necessary aid and attention to the sick and infirm, and superintend the operations of those who may be put to labor.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted,* That in addition to the overseers of the poor already appointed, six persons shall be appointed in each county of this Commonwealth, through whom persons wishing to avail themselves of the beneficial provisions of this act may make application; whenever such application is made, any three of said committee of six persons concurring in the justness of the

applicant's claim to relief, shall have authority to admit said applicant into the premises by note to that effect to the superintendent. It shall be the duty of one of this committee to assign the labor of those who may be fit to labor, to visit every week the said establishment, to ascertain the condition of the inmates, and to inquire whether the superintendent discharges fully the duty assigned to him.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted,* That the sum of twelve hundred dollars be appropriated, and the said sum is hereby appropriated, to carry out the provisions of this act, which shall be divided among the three counties of this Commonwealth in a just proportion of its population.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor be authorized to make, from time to time, such other regulations as may seem best adapted to carry out to the fullest extent the humane and benevolent objects of this act.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the property of paupers who may die on the premises shall be chargeable with the amount which may have been expended on said deceased pauper. No person who may avail himself or herself of the benefits of said establishment shall have the privilege of disposing of their property, either real or personal, by bequest or otherwise, so as to prevent said property from being responsible for the amount expended on said pauper.

Dr. Alexander on Colonization.

WE commend to the earnest consideration of our friends the following important statements from the pen of Dr. Alexander, of Princeton, contained in his History of African Colonization:

INTRODUCTION.

The best method of disposing of the free people of color, so as to promote the highest interests both of them and the citizens of this country, among whom they dwell, is a subject of momentous consequence,

concerning which very different opinions have been entertained. The idea of providing a place for them on the coast of Africa, met the views of a large number of the most intelligent and benevolent men in this country; and the apparent difficulty, if not impracticability, of removing so great a number of persons to such a distance, furnished, for a long time, the only objection to the enterprise. The obstacles were indeed very formidable, and would have discouraged the efforts of any men not animated by a noble enthusiasm in the cause of humanity. The first difficulty was to obtain a territory on the coast of Africa—a country possessed by numerous savage tribes, all deeply engaged in the slave trade, and jealous of every body, and every measure, which might possibly interfere with this nefarious traffic. The Legislature of Virginia had made an effort, through the President of the United States, to acquire such a territory, but without success. How then could it be expected, that a voluntary association, without funds, and without the aid of civil government, would be able to plant a colony on the shores of a continent more than three thousand miles distant? But great as were the obstacles in the way of success in this enterprise, they have been overcome. LIBERIA not only exists, but is in a flourishing condition. Perhaps no colony has ever existed where so much that is calculated to render society respectable and happy, was to be found. An undoubted right to a territory of considerable extent has been secured, by fair purchase from the native kings and chiefs. The country is uncommonly beautiful and fertile, and to the natives, or those who are acclimated, as healthy as any country in the world. The people of the colony live in comfortable houses, and are plentifully supplied

with food, with moderate labor. The country is also well situated for commerce, by attention to which, a number of persons have acquired a handsome property, and live in as much elegance and affluence as the majority of merchants in this country. The privileges and security of a regular republican government are fully enjoyed. The people choose their own representatives, and have a legislature and judiciary of their own choice and their own color; the only officer appointed by the board of managers in this country is the governor; and for some years, this office has been filled, both at Monrovia, and Cape Palmas, by colored men. From all accounts, there is as much good order, morality, and subjection to law, in Liberia, as in any other country; and the evidence of it is, the peaceful state of society, and the small number of convictions for transgressions of the laws.

The community of Liberia is also distinguished for its schools and religious privileges. Nearly all the children of the colony have the opportunity of attending school; and almost the whole population are in the habit of regular attendance on public worship on the Sabbath; we do not know any community upon earth where so great a portion of the people are serious professors of religion. All intelligent persons who have visited the country, however strong their prejudices against the colony before, have come away very favorably impressed in regard to its prosperous condition; all visitors have concurred in declaring, that the people appeared almost universally to be contented with their condition, and to entertain no wish to return to this country. The problem has been fairly solved, that the colored race are as capable of improvement as the whites, and in every department of government they have manifested

sound sense and discretion, equal to what could have been expected from people of any other nation, with no greater advantages of education, than they have enjoyed. Indeed, we have not seen any state papers which indicated sounder judgment and more just discernment of the true interest of the colony, than those of Governor Roberts. Even in his correspondence with officers of the British Navy, on points of internal law, he appears to great advantage; and we understand that the administration of Governor Russwurm has given such entire satisfaction to the Maryland Colonization Board, that they are entirely unwilling that he should resign his office.

Two things in relation to the native Africans deserve special attention; the first is, that several hundred natives, recaptured from slave ships, have been settled in the colony, in a village by themselves, and are now among the most orderly and industrious of the citizens, having, for the most part, embraced Christianity, and possessing schools and churches, where young and old attend with as much order and solemnity as in any civilized country.

The other is, that many thousands of the natives choose to reside within the territory of Liberia, for the sake of security and peace, which they there enjoy; and willingly obey the laws of the colony.

And although hostile and formidable attacks were made on the colonists when they were few in number, so that their preservation must be ascribed to the remarkable interposition of Providence—yet, now, they are free from all apprehension of danger, and are at peace with all the surrounding tribes. And so high is the opinion entertained of the government of the colony, that frequently the disputes among the neighboring tribes are referred to them for arbitration.

The influence of the colony in putting an end to the slave trade, has been confessedly great. The coast which is now possessed by the colony, had long been famous for this inhuman traffic; but now along a coast of three hundred miles, there is not more than one or two places, where any slaver dare enter. It may truly be said, that more has been done by the establishment of this little republic of freemen, to suppress the slave trade, than by the combined operations of both the British and American navies. Reflecting men, both in Great Britain and in this country, seem now to be convinced, that the only effectual method of putting an end to the slave trade is to plant colonies along the coast, and to make trading and agricultural establishments in every accessible part of the interior.

Whether this colony was commenced in wisdom, or imprudently, it now exists, and cannot be abandoned. There it stands on the savage coast of Africa, and is likely to exist for a long time to come. Hitherto no ill consequence has followed from the prosecution of the scheme of colonization, except the sacrifice of a number of valuable lives on a coast peculiarly unfavorable to the constitution of white men. It has provided a home for some thousands of colored people, a large portion of whom exchanged slavery for freedom, and a degraded condition in society for one of independence and dignity. Who can doubt that the colonists of Liberia are in a far more eligible state, than if they had remained in this country? And who can tell the beneficial influence which they may hereafter exert on the native inhabitants of the dark continent of Africa? This little free republic may, for aught we know, be the germ of a great and flourishing empire. Look back three hundred years, and

you will see a few feeble colonies of Europeans struggling with the most formidable difficulties, and often on the very verge of extinction. And now behold these small colonies grown to be one of the most powerful nations upon the earth; extending their commerce to every quarter of the habitable globe; producing by agriculture, in rich abundance, all the articles most necessary for man's subsistence; and manufacturing clothing far more than is needed by its twenty millions of inhabitants. Let it be considered that the same benignant Providence which watched over this rising country, and raised it to its present eminence among the nations of the earth, has also smiled on the infant republic of Liberia. The indications of Divine favor towards this colony have been most marked, and some of them truly extraordinary, as will most fully appear in the events recorded in the following history.

The principal difficulties have been encountered and overcome. A work has been achieved, by a few indefatigable and philanthropic men, which, to posterity, will, we doubt not, appear the most interesting and remarkable event of the first part of the nineteenth century. No such work was ever before accomplished by means so inadequate. Unless Providence had signally prospered the enterprise, the object could never have been realized. It is to us, who have with interest marked every disaster, and every step of the progress, a most astonishing object of contemplation, that a private association, in a little more than twenty years, should, by voluntary contributions, without the aid of general government, have been able to establish a well ordered and happy republic on the desert shore of Africa, at the distance of three or four thousand miles! This is, indeed, a thing which would

scarcely be credited, if its truth depended on common historical testimony. The idea of removing all the colored population of this country, has been ridiculed as fanciful and impracticable. But however short the enterprise may come of accomplishing all that would be desirable, in regard to this unhappy race, yet let it be kept in mind, that whatever may be accomplished, is so much clear gain; gain to those who go, by greatly meliorating their condition; gain to those who stay, by diminishing their numbers; gain to the white population who desire to be exempt from this class of people, and prospectively an inconceivable gain to Africa, by kindling on her borders the light of Christianity, civilization, and useful science.

If not another individual should be added to the colony from this country, Liberia may still flourish and increase, and become a rich blessing to benighted Africa. It should be remembered, however, that the American Colonization Society never proposed such a thing, as the object of this institution, as the removal to Africa of the whole colored population of this country. Their plan embraced no others than free people; they carefully avoided any interference with those held in bondage by the laws of the State where they reside. The only influence which the colonization scheme can have on slavery is indirect—by furnishing a comfortable asylum for such as are free. Many conscientious and benevolent slaveholders, who were restrained from emancipating their slaves, from the consideration that there was no place that they could advantageously send them; upon seeing that the colony in Africa furnished such an asylum as they wished, have begun to liberate their slaves, and in a number of instances, to furnish them with every thing necessary

for the voyage, and, in some cases, besides giving them an outfit, have generously paid their passage. The Colonization Society, therefore, while it never proposed emancipation as its object, has done more, incidentally, to promote emancipation than all the abolition societies in the country.

Indeed, these have, as far as is known to us, redeemed no slaves from bondage, but without intending it, have, by the course which they have pursued, riveted the chains which confined the slaves more closely than ever. No one has a right to complain on account of the emancipation of slaves by the will and free consent of their owners. The abolitionists, if sincere in their professions, ought to rejoice in every instance of the kind; and the advocates of slavery have no right to complain, for the fewer of the number left, the more valuable their services. But if Liberia should continue to flourish and increase, it is not so improbable as many suppose, that the greater part of the African race now in this country will, in the inscrutable dispensation of Providence, be restored to the country of their fathers. Why so many of this unhappy race were ever permitted to be brought to America, begins now to appear. They were sent here by a benignant Providence, overruling the wicked passions of avaricious men, that they might be christianized and civilized, and might carry back to their benighted countrymen the principles of religion, freedom, and representative government. But whether these hopes shall ever be realized or not, much good for Africa may be effected by the colonization enterprise; much good has already been effected, and the beneficial results of the colony will not stop here; every thing is in progress, and the time, even the set time, to favor this long benighted land, is drawing near. No instru-

mentality is so likely to be effectual to bring light and civilization to her tribes, as the return of her own sons. If the Pagans in Africa are ever converted, as we believe they will be, it must be by the preaching of the Gospel; and in order to this, missionaries must be sent; and it is manifest, that the existence of Christian colonies in that country, will furnish a degree of safety to preachers of the Gospel which they could not otherwise enjoy; and afford facilities for introducing the Gospel in the interior, which in no other way could be had. Already these little settlements on the coast of Africa have become fields of missionary labor; for the natives continue to dwell in the territory ceded to the colony; and while they are under the civil jurisdiction of its government, they retain their own towns and personal property. It is true that at Cape Palmas some misunderstanding took place between the government and the missionaries of the American Board; but this furnishes no argument against the utility of colonies as auxiliaries to missions. The occasion of this difference may have been owing to unreasonable demands and expectations on the part of the missionaries. On this subject we wish to express no opinion; but surely this difference of opinion between the officers of government and the missionaries does not in the least prove that the existence of colonies may not be highly beneficial to the operations of missionaries among the heathen. Other missionaries at this place have found the vicinity of the colony important; and in one instance, a worthy missionary was exposed to imminent danger from the violence of the savages, from which he was delivered by the seasonable arrival of one of our vessels of war. But had there been no colony there, no such relief would be experienced. Mis-

sionaries greatly need the aid and protection of civil authority, as appears by the present unhappy condition of the islands in the Pacific. All that can reasonably be inferred from the unpleasant disagreement alluded to is, that missionaries should be very careful to submit to the laws, and obey the orders which may be found necessary for the welfare of the colonies where they reside, and gratefully to accept the protection and facilities for introducing the Gospel, afforded by the colonies. And Christian rulers in these colonies should do every thing in their power to aid the missionaries in their arduous work of propagating the Gospel among the surrounding Pagan tribes. But it is not an unfounded expectation, that the colonists themselves will establish missions among the heathen in their vicinity, for they have already commenced the work. Both the Methodist and Baptist denominations have engaged in this work, and not without success. In-

deed, it is our belief that this great work of evangelizing Africa will be accomplished, not so much by missionaries sent from abroad, as by the zeal and Christian enterprise of the various colonies which from time to time will be planted along the whole western coast of Africa. Some very interesting facts have recently occurred in relation to this subject in the colony of Sierra Leone. A number of recaptured Africans from this country in the interior, after being instructed in the doctrines of Christianity, were desirous of revisiting their native land, and were accordingly furnished with the means of returning to their friends. The communications of these converted Africans prepared the way for a visit from missionaries sent out from Sierra Leone, who have been cordially received by the king of a region of which little was heretofore known: and there is now a pleasing prospect of propagating the Gospel in this benighted region.

[From the Colonizationist]

Why is it?

WHY is it that the Abolitionists are so opposed to Colonization? Is it because colonization subverts the highest interests of the free colored people in this country, giving them the opportunity of escaping the depression they experience here, and going to a land where they can enjoy all the sweets of liberty without any to molest or make them afraid? Is it because colonization, by a splendid practical example, has shown that the colored race are capable of self-government, and has thereby awakened hope and enlisted sympathy in their behalf, in every part of the civilized world? Is it because colonization has already, without violence and without excitement, been

the means of emancipating hundreds of slaves, and carrying them, when free, beyond the reach of prejudice, to a country where they breathe nothing but the pure air of liberty, and where every surrounding influence is healthful and ennobling? Is it because colonization has proved itself to be more effectual as a means of suppressing the slave trade than all the ships of war that were ever manned for that purpose? Is it because colonization is the last hope of Africa, and promises, through the agency of her own sons, to scatter in every part of her benighted territory the blessings of pure religion, rational liberty, useful science, and representative government? Are these

the reasons which operate upon the minds of abolitionists, and cause them to attack the Colonization Society and all its active friends with such bitter denunciation and unrelenting fury? Must we believe that after all their philanthropic professions they wish to keep their colored brethren in a state of civil and social depression? Must we believe, that when masters come forward and emancipate their slaves that they may go to a country where their condition will be better and their prospects fairer in every respect than they could be here, the sight awakens in their bosoms no throb of gratitude and joy? Must we believe that the successful and entire suppression of the slave trade over a distance of three hundred miles on the coast of Africa, is, in their estimation, a matter of no interest or importance? Must we believe that they are unfriendly to the civilization and christianization of 150,000,000 of heathens who cover the African continent, and are ground down under as cruel and degrading a superstition as curses any portion of the human family? No: we will not *exactly* believe all this—but so long as abolitionists continue their violent opposition to colonization, we will and must believe that they are *mad with one idea*—so utterly bent on carrying out their own favorite scheme,

and so blindly prejudiced in its favor, that they can see nothing good, nothing important, and nothing praiseworthy in any other scheme, no matter how wise in its construction, benevolent in its bearings, or happy in its results. In other words, they are opposed to the Colonization Society because it is not an Abolition Society—and many of them are opposed to churches and missionary associations for the same reason. We cherish toward these men no other than feelings of kindness and benevolence. We pity their blindness, and desire its removal. We shall continue, as we have opportunity, to give them information touching the history and achievements of African colonization, and then if they continue to hold that there is nothing good under the sun but abolition, immediate, unmitigated, universal abolition, the fault of their being duped by so monstrous a fanaticism will not be chargeable to any neglect on our part. As to the cause of colonization, all that is necessary to insure its popularity and success is for its friends to continue to urge its just claims with calmness and becoming zeal. It will meet the approbation of all candid, benevolent, thinking men; and as to others, their frowns will do the cause a far more essential service than their favor.

[From the Colonizationist.]

The various bearings of African Colonization.

A correspondent of the Wabash Courier, signing himself "No Abolitionist," thinks that the friends of colonization are urging too great a *variety* of arguments in its defence. He seems to contemplate the scheme of colonization *simply* in its bearings upon "the inhabitants of the United States, black and white," and

insists that from this point the defenders of the cause may not depart—here the argument must begin, and here it must end. Now it seems to us that this view is entirely too narrow—and that any man who confines himself to it, thereby shows that he is not duly impressed with the real magnitude and importance of the

subject in question. Indeed, it is the distinguishing glory of the colonization enterprise that it has a variety of benevolent and momentous bearings, and admits a variety of powerful and *independent* arguments in its favor. This being the case, it can be commended to the favorable regard of "all sorts and conditions of men." To those who desire to see the free people of color elevated, we can say, here is a plan which promises to do more for their permanent elevation than can be accomplished by any other instrumentality. To those who loathe slavery and desire its peaceful abolition, we can say, here is a plan, which, by opening an attractive asylum for the colored race in the land of their fathers, and showing their capability of self-government, has already operated upon the minds of benevolent masters as a motive to emancipation, and will operate hereafter more powerfully and extensively in the same way, as the colonies it has planted grow in wealth, in numbers, and in general prosperity. Indeed, there is no more effectual way of breaking the chains of the slave than that of taking his brethren who are free, organizing them into an independent government, and raising them to the highest pitch of mental, moral, and social elevation of which they are capable. Such an example cures unreasonable prejudice, and produces a strong public sentiment in favor of the colored race, which will ultimately do more for their universal enfranchisement than all the abolition lectures that ever were or ever will be delivered. To those who abhor the slave trade, (and who does not?) we say, here is a plan which has already done more for the suppression of this inhuman traffic than the combined navies of the world. And to the friends of Christian missions, who desire to see the everlasting Gospel shedding its

healthful influences upon every part of the African continent, we say, the experience of centuries proves that it is only through the agency of civilized colonies that missionaries in Africa can receive that protection from savage violence, and gain that influence over the minds of the natives, without which it is in vain to expect success. Here, then, are four separate and independent arguments in favor of the colonization enterprise, either of which is sufficient to sustain it; and *all* of them united put it upon a foundation which cannot be moved. Some persons advocating the cause will choose to view it in one aspect, and some in another. Some will delight to contemplate it in its direct bearings upon the free people of color—others, in its incidental bearings upon slavery—others, in its tendency to suppress the slave trade, and others still will give it their advocacy and support on the ground that it furnishes the only feasible plan for extending the blessings of civilization and Christianity into the dark interior of a continent, which, according to the voice of prophecy, is destined yet to "stretch out her hands unto God." If it be true that the colonization scheme has *various* claims, let every one be fully persuaded in his own mind as to which claim is the strongest, and which it is most expedient to urge—and let not those who are particularly impressed with one feature of it condemn their brethren who are equally impressed with some other feature. The truth is, *every* feature of the enterprise is beautiful, its *every* bearing is salutary, and it has so much to commend it to the favor of the friends of humanity and religion, that in pursuing the argument in its defence, no well-informed man, from whatever point he may view the subject, need ever be at a loss. Considerations will meet him upon every

hand, showing clearly and conclusively that African Colonization is a scheme which bears throughout marks of true wisdom and the purest benevolence.

[From the St. Joseph Valley Register.]

Colonization.

REV. MR. KAVANAUGH, the State Agent of the Indiana Colonization Society, has delivered four addresses to the citizens of this town and vicinity on that subject. They were all characterized by a high degree of talent, and a thorough acquaintance with every argument bearing for or against the cause which he is supporting. They were received by the numerous assemblage which listened to them with an earnest satisfaction and approbation, worthy of the eloquence with which they were delivered, and the deeply important and interesting facts embodied in them. At the close of his series of addresses, Mr. Kavanaugh took the sense of the auditory, as to whether they would form a County Colonization Society to assist in this great work, which was responded to in the affirmative by a hearty and unanimous vote. He then stated to them in the commencement of the organization, that he would feel very much gratified if this infant society could raise \$30, which would pay the expense of emigrating one emancipated slave to the Republic of Liberia,

which has been founded on the shores of Africa. The warm approbation with which the cause has been received, as well as the masterly and unanswerable manner in which it has been enforced, was attested by the immediate subscription of \$45 in response to the call for \$30! And the facts stated that the Society in the past year have had offers of a *thousand* more slaves than they had funds to transport to Liberia, appeals loudly to the philanthropy of those whose benevolence is of a practical character. Wm. H. Patterson and H. B. Ball became life members by the payment of \$5 each; and other citizens yearly members by the subscription of smaller sums. The following officers were elected to serve till the 4th of July next, when the annual meeting of the society is to be held. Hon. S. C. SAMPLE, *President*; John Brownfield, Wm. H. Patterson, and I. DeCamp, *Vice Presidents*; S. Colfax, *Secretary*; A. Monson, *Treasurer*; Dr. D. Dayton, Dr. Jacob Hardman, A. R. Harper, Dr. L. Humphreys and M. Stover, *Managers*.

The Slave Trade and the New York Tribune.

THE Liberia Herald says, "the slave trade about here is breathing its last gasp. The British cruisers have so closely invested these dens of blood and death, that the slavers find it impossible to send off their victims. The slavers at the Gallinas have given up their slaves to the natives, and some of them, we are informed,

are waiting with impatience an opportunity to quit the coast. Those at New Sesters, making a virtue of necessity, have embarked in the Palm Oil trade. Success to this branch of their business."

After quoting the above statement, the Tribune indulges in the following strictures:

This is the old song, but it can no longer deceive persons of any intelligence. The fact is, that all the efforts to put down the foreign slave trade, have been worse than a failure, and will continue to be so, until the *market* for slaves is broken up, by the overthrow of slavery itself. One half the effort that has been expended in this fruitless operation upon the limbs and foliage of the tree, would have sufficed to have destroyed the tree itself, root and branch, if the axe of reform had been directed to the right spot.

The Tribune ought to know better than to make such statements as these. It has at command the proofs of the fact that for more than three hundred miles along the coast the trade has been entirely broken up through the influence of LIBERIA. The statement of the Herald only refers to the

parts of the coast adjacent to Liberia, on which the Tribune ought to know that only two factories have existed for years, and that Liberia would have broken these up long since if we could have purchased the territory on which they are located.

Furthermore, a little reflection will convince the Tribune that the true place to attack the "root" of the slave trade is in the hearts of the natives of Africa! Convince them of the iniquity or the impolicy of the trade, show them even that there is a better and more profitable commerce than that of their kindred, and they will soon abandon the trade! Let the influence of Liberia and missions be spread all along the coast, and no money or machinations of the *traders* would get them a cargo!

Favorable Notice.

WE find in the "Liberator," the following very polite and kind notice of our August number, and also of the benevolent labors of the Rev. C. C. Jones of Liberty county, Georgia. The article which the *Liberator* thus introduced was entitled "Emigrants for Liberia:"

"We have received the African Repository and Colonial Journal (the organ of the Colonization Society) for August, and put an extract from it in its appropriate place, the REFUGE OF OPPRESSION. Besides the usual amount of pro-slavery matter in this number, it contains a hearty recommendation of the infernal scheme of Rev. C. C. Jones of Georgia, for systematically keeping the Gospel from the slaves, and imposing upon

them in its stead a religion suited to strengthen and perpetuate slavery."

It will probably be a very difficult matter to convince Mr. Jones and his coadjutors that this description of their system of religion is true; and a much more difficult one to make the hundreds of slaves who have found peace to their troubled consciences and "joy in the Holy Ghost," through the preaching and teaching of Mr. J., that this "gospel is from *beneath!*" It is humiliating to see how far men's prejudices will blind their eyes, pervert their understandings and lead them to speak evil of every body and every thing which does not "follow them."

The Conservatism of Colonization.

THE scheme of African Colonization had its origin in the combined wisdom, and united councils of distinguished patriots residing in the various sections of our country and entertaining widely different political sentiments, and of devoted Christians belonging to the numerous religious denominations which spread their benign influence alike over the north and the south. For the time being, and the object which was before them, all their party lines were obliterated; their sectional prejudices were laid aside; their separate organizations were forgotten; and they met on common ground, acted as one great brotherhood. They saw before them an object of great and all-commanding importance, embracing within the wide range of its promised blessings, the character and destinies of two races of men, and of two quarters of the globe. To accomplish this, they adopted a policy of enlarged practical beneficences, the execution of which would interfere with none of the personal interests or private prejudices of those concerned; and presenting considerations of sufficient magnitude and sublimity to control all their feelings, and secure united action and harmonious councils!

In this original organization of

this Society, may be seen the *true type* of its *matured character*, and *felt influence*. It is a heaven-born bond of union, which adds strength and security to all the agreements in civil, social and religious society, and weakens, and for the time being at least, renders inoperative the disagreements. It furnishes a broad field of benevolence, where the mutual sympathies, opinions, and charities of all religious denominations may meet and commingle. It affords a broad and holy ground on which the north and the south may co-operate in good faith to each other, for the benefit of the whole colored race, the support of our national Constitution, and the good of the world. It furnishes a deep channel where their mutual sympathies may freely commingle;—and in which their charities may flow together for the relief of those who are found in all parts of the country, and for the redemption of the continent of Africa. It presents a way in which all may safely approach the most delicate, most difficult and dangerous subject in our national union, and may expend their benevolence, without ever stirring the spirit of internal discord, or ruffling the calm surface of society.

Is there any other scheme, in the praise of which more can be said?

New Style of Colonizing.

It seems that our old friend *Ger-*
rit Smith is anxious to form a colo-

ny of colored people in the State of New York. It is not known that he

pays the expenses of any to get to that happy spot, but he certainly offers them a *share* in the *property of earth*, when they arrive. Some have thought his effort in this respect, another proof of his great liberality. Perhaps it is—but of the character of *those lands* we know nothing. The *Journal of Commerce* seems to understand the subject from the following, which we cut from a late number :

BOUNTY OF GERRIT SMITH.—Some of the newspapers are eulogizing this once sensible man, because he is giving away deeds in any number to colored men, of forty acre lots of his vast tract in Hamilton county. The considerations in the deeds are as follows :

“For and in consideration of the sum of one dollar to me, in hand paid, and being desirous to have all share in the subsistence and happi-

ness, which a bountiful God has provided for all, has granted, sold, &c.”

If the negroes do not run away from the bears and wolves and climate and sterility of Hamilton county, with more anxiety than they ever did from Southern slavery, then we do not understand their character. We do not blame the negroes for getting their liberty if they can, but to make them take farms in Hamilton county, is too bad. The wild beasts up there will rejoice in a negro settlement among them, especially at the beginning of winter.

Had Judge Leigh taken the Randolph negroes there, they might have fared as well as they have done in Ohio, and certainly he could have gotten the land much *cheaper*!

After all, “there is no place like home, there is no place like home!” And there is no “home, sweet home,” for the colored man, but in **LIBERIA!**

Freedom in a free State.

FACTS are almost daily transpiring which show the immense importance of colonization. Among them, none are more conspicuous than those which come to us from the free States. If the colored people cannot enjoy freedom in a free State, what can they do? Where shall they go? Here is a fact :

RANDOLPH'S “JOHN.”—We are told by the Lynchburg Virginian, that John, the well known and faithful servant of the late John Randolph, who, with the emancipated slaves of his master, went to Ohio, and were there treated by the citizens in a manner of which our readers have been apprized, has returned to Char-

lotte with the intention of petitioning the legislature to allow him to remain in the commonwealth. He says, they have no feeling for colored people in Ohio, and, if the legislature refuse to grant his petition, he will submit to the penalty of remaining and be sold as a slave—preferring this to enjoying freedom in a free state.

We have been repeatedly asked, why do you not send those slaves to Liberia? To this question we reply, we have had nothing to do with them, and have reason to believe that they have been prejudiced against going to Liberia. And in addition to this, it is now very doubtful

whether they have money enough left to take them to Liberia; and it would be impossible for us, in the present state of our finances, to give them a free passage and support them six months after their arrival.

We have been informed that many of the rest of them would come back to Virginia, and be slaves, rather than remain in Ohio, *if they could get back*. And yet they are now free and in a free state! But what does it all amount to?

Suppose Western Virginia and Northern Kentucky, were to-morrow to emancipate their slaves, what would become of them? They could not remain in those states. They

must remove. Where shall they go? To Ohio, most easily, and as there are more Abolitionists in that state than any other, more hopefully! But would they be admitted there? Where then shall they go? What on earth could they do? Let those who can, answer these questions. In view of them, and such like, the scheme of colonization rises in magnificence and grandeur beyond conception.

This then is the time to aid this scheme, that when these thickening events shall turn the tide into Liberia, there may be strength and intelligence enough there to receive it!

[From the Colonizationist.]

The Randolph Slaves.

PLATTEVILLE, WIS.,

August 22, 1846.

BRO. GURLEY:—I have observed from time to time, with the deepest interest, the course pursued by the citizens of Ohio towards the emancipated slaves of the late John Randolph of Virginia.

I had repeatedly remarked in my lectures, as stated in the "Eleventh Annual Report of the Indiana Colonization Society," that when slaves were emancipated in the south, and by the laws of those States, (as is the case with most of them) they are forced to leave and not permitted to remain in any State south, to go into the north; those northern States would reject them, and leave the slave the alternative, to choose between returning into bondage or emigrating to Liberia. In other words, Liberia offers the ONLY retreat for the slave from bondage, where he is re-

quired to leave the south. The free States, may, for a short time, tolerate the migration of a few colored people among them from the south. Especially among the Abolitionists, where they are allowed to have the satisfaction of abducting them from their masters. But if the master comes and offers them, and especially in large numbers, they will be refused.

On my way to this place, I met with a citizen of Indiana, formerly of Virginia, who gave me some singular facts on this subject. There is living in Ohio, said he, a worthy citizen, a Mr. G., a native of Virginia, who, after a residence there of some eight or ten years, returned to Virginia, on a visit to see a brother who still remained in the "Old Dominion." Mr. G. gave his brother an interesting account of the prospects and policy of Ohio, with which he was much

pleased. The Virginia brother remarked to Mr. G. that he found his slaves a great burthen to him and requested him to take them all to Ohio and set them free! "I cannot do it," said Mr. G. "Why?" asked his brother. "The citizens of Ohio will not allow me to bring 100 negroes among them to settle," said Mr. G. "But," said he, "I can put you upon a plan by which you can get rid of them and get them into Ohio very easy. Do you take them to Wheeling and there place them on a steamboat for Cincinnati, and speak of taking them to New Orleans; and while you are looking out for another boat, give the chance, and the Abolitionists will steal the whole of them and run them off, and then celebrate a perfect triumph over them. But if you take them to the same men and ask them to receive and take care of them, they will tell you to take care of them yourself."

The case of the Randolph slaves proves that Mr. G. was right, and

that the view presented in our annual report is a just one. Mr. Randolph emancipated his slaves, and as they could not remain in Virginia, they were to be sent to Ohio—there they are not allowed to settle, and must now return to bondage, or go to Liberia.

As yet the burthen or embarrassment of a mixed population of blacks is scarcely felt in the north, as it must be soon; for just as emancipation goes on in the south, they must increase in the north, unless our plan and policy prevails. I cannot say that I regret to see a test of these practical truths. For facts speak out loudly to prove the correctness of the best system of policy on these subjects. Had Mr. Randolph's slaves been allowed to remain in Ohio, they would have been a down-trodden and oppressed people for all time to come. If they go to Liberia they will be FREE in every sense of the term.

B. T. KAVANAUGH.

[From the Colonizationist.]

Rock River Conference.

Report of a Committee, on African Colonization, of the Rock River Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held in Galena, Illinois, August 12th, 1846.

The Committee on the subject of African Colonization, have had the same under consideration and ask leave, thereon, to make the following report:

The cause of African Colonization, contemplating, as it does, the amelioration of the condition of the colored people of our own country, the christianization and salvation of Africa, and the final suppression of the slave trade, has, in various forms, from the origin of the American Colonization Society to the present time, been re-

cognized and approved by the General Conference of our church, several of the annual conferences, and in a special manner by our Missionary Society, which has made Liberia, from its first settlement, the choice field of its evangelical and benevolent labors.

Your committee are of opinion, that when we consider the relation that we, as a church, sustain to the Republic of Liberia, having an entire annual conference within its limits, and the great prospects of future usefulness in sending the gospel to the *one hundred and fifty millions of heathens* to be approached from the ground we now occupy in that country: and from the further considera-

tion of the position that the Methodist Episcopal Church sustains to the subject of slavery, and the condition of the colored people generally—the means to be employed, peacefully and lawfully to emancipate the slave, and the elevation of the whole African race, at home and abroad, there is no scheme which is better calculated to represent and carry out the feelings and views of our church and people on the subjects here involved, than that which is contemplated in the designs and plans of the American Colonization Society.

Your committee are not disposed to protract remarks on this very interesting and important subject, but would recommend for the adoption of the conference of the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That in the judgments of this body, the scheme of African Colonization, as set forth in the plans of the American Colonization Society, as a means of ameliorating the condition of the unfortunate and oppressed African race, both in this country and elsewhere, is infinitely superior to any other which has been presented to the public on this subject, and as such is hereby recommended to the favorable consideration of our people and the public at large.

2. *Resolved*, That until something

better is presented we shall use our exertions and influence to disseminate correct information on the subject, by the circulation of approved publications, and in all suitable ways promote the interests of the cause of Colonization.

3. *Resolved*, That the presiding Bishop of this conference be, and he is hereby requested to re-appoint our Bro. B. T. Kavanaugh, as agent for the American Colonization Society for the ensuing year.

WESLY BATCHELER,
Chairman.

The report and resolutions were *unanimously* adopted.

On motion of Rev. E. Springer, the following preamble and resolution were also unanimously adopted.

Whereas the Rev. B. T. Kavanaugh, agent of the American Colonization Society, has commenced the publication of a paper in connexion with his agency—"The Colonizationist." And whereas we find that paper to be a most able and efficient advocate of the colonization cause, and well calculated to promote its interests, in a cheap and convenient form, therefore,

Resolved, That we use our best endeavors to circulate "The Colonizationist" within the bounds of our respective charges.

Agent for the State of Virginia.

WE have the pleasure of informing our friends in Virginia that we have engaged the REV. CHARLES A. DAVIS to act as our agent in Virginia. He has been a member of the *Executive Committee* of the *American Colonization Society*, and is familiar with all our operations and is favorably known to our friends generally. Be-

fore he came to this city, he had resided in Virginia, his native State, and was one of the most distinguished preachers in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is therefore favorably known throughout the State, and sustains a high character for energy, intelligence and business habits, and is withal a very eloquent preacher.

We consider ourselves happy, and the cause greatly advantaged, by having secured the services of such a man. Virginia is one of the most important States in the Union, and if properly cultivated will yield as much money as, and more emigrants for colonization than, any other state. For the last few years we have had no regular agent, and of

consequence comparatively very little has been done. Now we expect great things. Mr. Davis is already in the field. We commend him to the liberality and co-operation of all the friends of colonization in the State. His labors will be arduous; he ought therefore to receive a hearty welcome and a vigorous encouragement.

The Liberia and Chesapeake Packet.

In another column will be found a statement in regard to the *Liberia and Chesapeake Packet*, which is now building in Baltimore. We doubt not our friends will be rejoiced at this intelligence. Though the vessel does not belong to this society, still we feel the liveliest interest in its success. It is owned by a joint stock company, incorporated by the Legislature of Maryland, and partly under the management of colored men, and designed to be entirely so. The American Colonization Society has engaged to furnish passengers and freight amounting to

\$2,000 annually. The Maryland Colonization Society has engaged to do the same. The vessel will make two voyages a year. We shall thus enjoy the advantage of regular communication, at short intervals, with Liberia, besides being able to accommodate our emigrants more comfortably than heretofore.

We have the promise from the company of a drawing of the *PACKET* for our next number, together with a more minute description of her accommodations, and the plans and objects in view in undertaking this enterprise.

Vessel for Liberia.

WE desire to call special attention to the following notice in regard to the sailing of our fall expedition for Liberia. This will be a fine opportunity for any persons who desire to go to Liberia to see the country for themselves. They can remain there a few weeks and return in the same vessel, or they may remain there, say about six months, and return in her on her next voyage:

COLONIZATION NOTICE.

The American Colonization Society will send an expedition to Liberia to sail from Norfolk, Va., about the 15th of November next. The complement of emigrants is not yet made up. Persons wishing to go, who can be ready at that time, are requested to give us immediate notice, at this office.

Executors, and others, having slaves

under their care, intended for this vessel, are respectfully requested to have them ready *in time*. They should be well supplied with beds, bedding, clothing, cooking and farming utensils, and such other articles as may be necessary to their comfort and happiness.

Any masters, having slaves whom they wish to send to Liberia, at this or some subsequent time, are requested to inform us of their number, ages, character, &c. and at what time they will be ready.

There is at present a great demand in Liberia for *teachers*, and *ministers* of the gospel. The attention of free people of color, who are competent to discharge the duties of either of these professions, is earnestly requested. We shall be happy to hear from them.

The increasing operations of the Society demand enlarged resources. Our friends who are willing to aid us, are earnestly requested to send for-

ward their donations without delay. Ministers of the gospel will confer a great favor, and promote a good cause, by laying this subject before their respective churches, and taking up a collection, and forwarding it to us, *by mail*.

The *Liberia and Chesapeake Packet* is now on the stocks in Baltimore, and will be launched the 1st of November next. She will be a beautiful vessel, and possess every convenience for the transportation of emigrants, as well as cabin passengers. She will thenceforward make two voyages a year, and will thus furnish regular communication with Liberia.

All letters sent to this office for *citizens of Liberia*, and for the officers and crews of the African Squadron, *POST PAID*, will be forwarded by the first opportunity.

W. McLAIN,
Sec. Am. Col. Soc.
Colonization Rooms,
Washington City, Sept. 9, 1846.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,
From the 20th August, to the 20th September, 1846.

VERMONT.

By Dea. Samuel Tracy:—

Thetford—A. Howard, jr.....	1 00
Barnett—Rev. Thomas Goodwille,	1 00
St. Johnsbury—Dr. Calvin Jewett,	
\$2, H. Martin, 25 cts. — Chad-	
wick, \$1, Ephraim Jewett, \$1,	
Moses Kittredge, last payment	
on life membership, \$10, Rev.	
J. H. Worcester, \$3.....	17 25
Hardwick—Dea. D. French, \$2,	
Rev. Mr. Loomis, \$1.....	3 00
Irasburg—Geo. C. West.....	1 00
Westford—A. Allen, \$1, M. Os-	
good, jr. \$1, C. Osgood, \$1,	
M. Osgood, 50 cts., Wm. Henry,	
50 cts.....	4 00
Burlington—Rev. J. K. Converse,	10 00
Hinesburg—Mrs. S. Wead, 50 cts.,	
L. Marshall, 50 cts., — Grego-	

ry, 50 cts., S. Byington, 50 cts.,	
Samuel L. Mead, Orin Murry,	
T. Wilson, H. Boynton, Wm.	
B. Viele, Gen. — Leavenworth,	
L. Dorwin, C. Dorwin, each	
\$1, Eliza Strong, Miss S. E.	
Goodyear, each 25 cts., Cash,	
\$1 56.....	12 06
New Haven—Gen. Wm. Nash....	3 00
Pittsford—Rev. C. Walker, \$1,	
Andrew Leach, \$3 50, Dr. Wins-	
low, \$1, T. F. Bogue, \$1.....	6 50
East Rutland—Wm. Barnes, Jas.	
Barrett, Hon. R. Pierpont, Hon.	
Seth Foot, each \$1, Dea. Wm.	
Page, \$5, L. Daniels, \$2.....	11 00
West Rutland—Abner Mead,	
\$3 50, Silas Pratt, 50 cts., Benj.	
Blanchard, Isaac Chatterton,	
Horatio Mead, Joel M. Mead,	

Wm. Humphrey, each \$1, Mary Gilmore, 50 cents.....	9 50
Castleton—Dr. J. Perkins, first payment on life membership, \$10, Dea. Higley, J. Adams, J. Adams, jr. Col. Branch, F. Barker, Dea. A. Griswold, Horace Guernsey, Dea. T. Hooker, Rev. J. Steel, each \$1, Mrs. Higley, Mrs. Adams, Hon. A. Warner, Dea. Cheaver, H. Hodges, Wm. Ward, each 50 cents, Hon. John Meach, \$2...	24 00
West Poultney—Cash, 50 cts., D. Peck, 50 cts.....	1 00
	104 31
MASSACHUSETTS.	
Millbury—Simeon Waters.....	50
CONNECTICUT.	
Scantic—Collection in the church, by Rev. Shubael Bartlett, pastor.	3 00
NEW YORK.	
By Capt. George Barker :—	
N. Y. City—From sundry persons.	8 00
VIRGINIA.	
By Rev. C. A. Davis :—	
Loudon County—Collected from various individuals at Camp meeting.....	40 15
Leesburg—D. G. Smith, \$5, Burr W. Harrison, \$5, Cash, \$2, G. Head, \$1, Thos. P. Knox, \$3, Dr. Geo. Lee, \$3, A. Powell, \$1, Cash, \$1, A. S. Tebbs, \$1, C. G. Eckridge, \$1, Cash, \$1, A. W. Gray, \$1, Miss R. Saunders, \$1, Miss Cath. A. R. Saunders, \$1, Miss M. E. White, \$1.	28 00
Union—Cash, 25 cts., Mrs. Violet, \$1, Miss Phebe Roszel, \$2, Miss Weedon, 75 cts., P. Hopkins, \$1, Mrs. Hopkins, 50 cts., Mrs. Carter, \$1, Dav. G. Gallagher, 50 cts., Jas. Johnson, \$3, M. Plaster, \$1, R. H. Dulany, \$5, J. A. Carter, \$5.	21 00
Middleburg—Dr. Triplett, \$2, Mrs. C. B. Brown, \$2, M. S. Hamilton, \$1, Wm. Rawlings, \$5, Cash, \$2 21, Mr. Hoof, 25 cts., G. T. Hopkins, 50 cts., J. M. Orr, 50 cts., J. Hutchinson, 50 cts., R. B. Welsh, 50 cts., S. J. Brown, 50 cts., E. M. Baker, 25 cts., G. R. Hatcher, 25 cts., A. G. Smith, 50 cts., J. M. Darnald, 25 cts., Cash, \$1 30.....	17 51
Aldie—John Moone, \$1, Cash, \$1.	2 00
Fauquier County, Upperville—Cash, \$5, C. H. Powell, \$5, R. H. Carter, \$5, G. Calvert, \$5, Dr. Henry, \$2 50, Mrs. Norris, \$1, Cash, \$2 61, J. Gibson, 50 cts., J. Hunter, 25 cts., D. Locke, 12 cts., a Lady, \$1, Mrs. Fitzhugh, 50 cts., Miss M. Hereford, \$1, P. Y.	

Brooke, \$1, Maj. Armstead, 50 cts., H. Lunceford, 30 cts., Cash, \$1 50, R. Calvert, \$1, Cash, 62½ cts., C. L. Adams, \$1, E. Rust, \$1, Cash, \$1 50, H. T. Dixon, \$1, Caldwell Carr, \$5.....	43 90
Paris—Collection, \$3 97, and two gold rings.....	3 97
Clark County, Mount Carmel.....	1 25
White Post—E. W. Massey.....	2 00
Fairfax County, Fairfax C. H.—N. Conrad, \$2, J. B. Hunter, 50 cts., Cash, \$1 14, Miss Allison, 25 cts.	3 39
Lexington—Collection in the Presbyterian Church, to constitute Mr. Jacob Fuller, senior, a life member of the American Colonization Society, by J. W. Paine.....	25 00
Woodstock—Collection in the Methodist Episcopal Church, by Rev. George G. Brooke.....	4 00
Oakley—From John Nelson, Esq. annual subscription.....	5 00
Westmoreland C. H.—From Rev. Benjamin F. Stewart, D. D....	5 00
Orange C. H.—Collection in St. Thomas' Church, per Rev. J. Earnest, rector.....	10 23
	213 00

KENTUCKY.

By Rev. Alexander M. Cowan :—	
Shelby county—John Brown, G. W. Johnson, G. L. Harbison, W. M. King, A. R. Scott, Mrs. J. Scott, Robert Long, Sr., Wm. Hanna, Rev. J. Tivis, Dr. G. W. Nuckols, J. B. Harbison, S. Warmac, O. Thomas, Rev. W. Crawford, W. Thomas, each \$5, A. Harrington, Arch. Brown, each \$2 50, Mrs. M. Moxley, \$2, J. W. Stout, \$1 45, Singleton Wilson, \$1.....	84 45
Franklin County—Jas. Davidson,	10 00
Woodford County—D. C. Humphreys, \$20, W. Scott Burford, \$10, H. B. Lewis, \$5.....	35 00
Fayette County—W. T. Scott, A. Vanmeter, R. Quarles, R. Innes, S. Laird, H. T. Duncan, R. Pindall, Thomas Hunter, each \$20, Miss Patsy Carr, Rev. J. H. Brown, James Weir, J. S. Berryman, Hector P. Lewis, each \$10, R. P. Kenney, \$5, Noah McClennan, \$2, Mrs. Ann Brown, \$1, Collection on the 4th July, in McChord Church, Lexington, \$8.....	226 00
Clark County—A. Blackwell....	10 00
Boyle County—John R. Ford, Dr. W. Craig, N. Winn, Miss Elizabeth Cowan, Jesse Smith, Albert T. Talbott, D. A. Russell,	

Mrs. S. W. Russell, James M. McFarrain, each \$10, Henry J. Cowan, James Barbour, Geo. Lee, Charles Caldwell, Joseph McDowell, each \$5.....	115 00
Louisville—Collection in St. Matthew's Church, 4th July.....	13 45
	<hr/> 493 90

OHIO.

Xenia—From the Greene County Colonization society, per James Gowdy, Esq., Treasurer.....	63 50
Xenia—From the Female Auxiliary Colonization Society of Xenia, and vicinity, per Mrs. McMillan, Secretary.....	20 00
Putnam—From Zanesville and Putnam Auxiliary Colonization Society, 4th of July collection, by H. Safford, Esq. Secretary...	100 00
	<hr/> 183 50

TENNESSEE.

Dandridge—Collection in the Presbyterian Church in Dandridge, \$5, Collection in Presbyterian Church, Newmarket, \$5, by Rev. J. McCampbell, D. D.....	10 00
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WISCONSIN TERRITORY.

By Rev. Benj. T. Kavanaugh:—	
Platteville—From sundry persons,	14 00
Mineral Point—From sund. persons,	2 75
Madison—From Hon. D. Irvin, P. L. Hall, Mrs. L. T. Skinner, Albert Skinner, and T. W. Sutherland, each \$1, C. D. Finch, B. Shackelford, J. T. Clark, L. F. Kellogg, C. Bushnell, and B. Holt, each 50 cents, E. R. Gorga, 25 cts.....	8 25
	<hr/> 25 00

Total Contributions.....\$1,041 21

FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE.—By Capt. Geo. Barker—Bangor—Subscription of Abner Taylor, for 1845-'46.....	3 00
VERMONT.—By Deacon Samuel Tracy—Ryegate—James Smith, John McLure, W. McLure, Jas. McLure, and W. Johnson, each \$1 50, to Sept. '47. Presumpscot—Dea. L. P. Parks, \$1 50, to Sept. '47. St. Johnsbury—Dr. Calvin Jewett, for 1846-'47, \$3, Eph. Jewett, to Sept. '47, \$1 50. St. Johnsbury Centre—Charles Hosmer, \$2, to Sept. '47. Greensboro'—Deacon Samuel Baker, to Sept. '47, \$1 50. Brownington—Rev. A. L. Twilight, \$2, to Nov. '47. South Troy—Dea. S. H. Hovey, 25 cts. Sheldon—Rev. P. Taylor, to Sept.	

'47, \$1 50. Westford—M. Osgood, to July, '47, \$1 50, Hon. John Allen, 50 cts., Sam'l. Rice, \$2 in full. Hinesburg—Dr. D. Goodyear, \$3, to Jan. '47, Hon. Joseph Marsh, \$1 50, to Sept. '47. Vergennes—P. C. Tucker, \$1 50, to July, '46. Pittsford—Andrew Leach, to July, '47, \$1 50, Hon. Thos. Hammond, \$1 50, to Oct. '47. West Rutland—Rev. A. Walker, to Oct. '47, \$1 50, Abner Mead, to Oct. '46, \$1 50, Silas Pratt, \$1 50. Castleton—Carlos Sanford, Dea. E. Merrill, to Oct. '46. A. Loveland, in full, H. Westover, in full, Harvey Shepherd, each \$1 50, Hon. Z. Howe, in full, \$1. East Poultney—Rev. J. H. Myers, \$1 50, in full. West Poultney—S. E. Hooker, \$1 50, to Sept. '47..	49 75
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MASSACHUSETTS.—Millbury—Subscription of Simeon Waters, to Jan. 1847, \$1 50. Watertown—By Rev. C. J. Tenney—A. Cole, \$2. Weston—J. M. Gourgas, for 1844-'45-'46, \$4 50. Sterling—Dr. W. B. Peck, \$1 50. Amherst—L. M. Hills, for 1846, \$1 50, Jonathan Woods, for 1844-'45, and '46, \$4 50, Luke Sweetser, to January, 1847, \$5. Ashfield—Rev. S. D. Clark, for 1845, \$2. North Adams—W. N. Mills, \$1 50. Pittsfield—O. S. Root, to Sept. 1847, \$1 50...	25 50
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NEW YORK.—New York City—By Capt. George Barker: John P. Rider, subscription to Jan., '47, \$2, from sundry subscribers, \$26. Geneva—C. A. Cook, to Sept., 1846, \$2.....	30 00
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KENTUCKY.—Augusta—Col. Jas. Fee's subscription to Sept. 1, 1847, per Thomas Ingles.....	2 00
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OHIO.—Xenia—From Jas. Gowdy, Esq., subscription to Jan., 1847, \$1 50. Hillsboro'—Sam'l Linn, to 1 Jan., '46, \$2. Finley—F. Henderson, to Sept., '47, \$1 50.....	5 00
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ILLINOIS.—Munson—By Rev. B. T. Kavanaugh: subscription of Rev. W. Batcheller, to Sept., '47.	40
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WISCONSIN TERRITORY.—Fond-du-Lac—By Rev. B. T. Kavanaugh: subscription of Rev. W. H. Sampson, to Sept., '47.....	40
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Total Repository..... 116 05

Total Contributions..... 1,041 21

Aggregate Amount..... \$1,157 26

A SLAVE SET FREE—A MISSIONARY FOR AFRICA.

THE Synod of Alabama and Mississippi have purchased the freedom of a negro man named Ellis, in Greene county, Ala., for the purpose of sending him as a missionary to Africa. The Eutaw Whig says: "The Synod, we understand, have determined to send him by the first opportunity, and to place him under the instruction of the Missionaries already in Africa—believing that he can sooner and better prepare himself for the interesting work for which he is designed. They have also thought it best that he should embark from a southern port, so that the enterprise may be kept entirely distinct, not only in reality, but in appearance, from Northern and Abolition influences."

RECENT VALUABLE WORK ON COLONIZATION.

William S. Martien, Bookseller and Publisher, No. 37 South Seventh street, Philadelphia, and No. 23 Centre street, New York, has recently issued the following among other valuable works:

A History of Colonization on the Western Coast of Africa. By Archibald Alexander, D. D., Prof. in Theological Seminary at Princeton, New Jersey, one vol. 8vo. Embellished with a large Map of Liberia, recently taken with great care, and believed to be the most accurate map of the colony published. This history was commenced several years since by the venerable author, and is brought down to the decease of Governor Buchanan, near the close of the year 1841. Competent judges, who have examined the work, pronounce it to be full of interest as a history of a most important enterprise. Price \$2 50 full cloth. Half cloth, \$2 25.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.—It has long been known to the friends of the African race that the Rev. Dr. Alexander has been engaged upon a historical account of the Liberian enterprise. For this undertaking he has been well fitted, by his early acquaintance with the founders of the colony, and his continued attention to the progress of events, for many years. The result is a beautiful octavo, of 600 pages. It is a fine specimen of typography, and is furnished with a large map of Liberia and the adjacent coast. The introduction, which is ample and interesting, contains the best defence of this charity which it has been our lot to read. The work commences with a full description of the Western Coast of Africa. It next gives a sketch of the British colony at Sierra Leone. Then comes a chapter on the origin of the scheme of colonization, which to many readers will be startling for its novelty.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.—A history like this, executed with the ability anticipated from the profound learning and other eminent qualifications of the venerable author, was requisite to impress our countrymen with an adequate idea of the importance of the settlement at Liberia, as well as of its character, indicated by the general prevalence of good order and subjection to law, the establishment of schools, and the privileges of public worship adequate to the wants of the people.

From the Philadelphia North American.—It comprises the history of Liberia down to the decease of Gov. Buchanan, in 1841, and is full of valuable and interesting matter. The records of the zeal, privations, and sufferings which have distinguished the pioneers in the cause of colonization, afford ample scope for the historian, and Dr. Alexander, with other assistants, has given a work which deserves, and must receive, the attention of the many active friends of the Colonization Society.

WANTED.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE REPOSITORY.

THE following numbers of the AFRICAN REPOSITORY are out of print, viz: Vol. I, Nos. 1 and 2; Vol. IV, Nos. 1, 3 and 4; Vol. V, Nos. 1 and 7; Vol. VI, No. 1; Vol. VIII, No. 11; Vol. X, Nos. 11 and 12; Vol. XV, Nos. 6, 8, 10, 13, 14; Vol. XVI, Nos. 3 and 24; Vol. XVII, No. 24.

Some of our friends may have one or two of these numbers which they do not wish to keep. If they have, and will forward them to us, they will greatly oblige. We have frequent calls for back numbers, which we cannot answer. We are also often applied to for whole sets, which of course we cannot supply. In this matter, our friends can greatly oblige us.

ANNUAL REPORTS WANTED.

WE are entirely destitute of the following numbers of the Annual Report of the American Colonization Society, viz: 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 19th, 21st, 22d and 27th.

We will pay a liberal price for any or all of these Repositories and Reports. We are very anxious to obtain them. If any of our friends have them, and can spare them, they will confer a great favor on us by forwarding them to us by mail.

We trust that our friends will consider it worth while for them to examine their old pamphlets, to ascertain whether they can supply our need in any of these particulars.

VESSEL FOR LIBERIA.

WE design sending a vessel from Norfolk, Va., about the *middle of November* with emigrants for Liberia. The complement of passengers is not yet made up. Persons wishing to go, and who *can and will be ready at that time*, are requested to give us immediate notice, at this office.

Persons having slaves in their care to be sent out, are desired to have them ready and well supplied with beds, bedding, cooking and farming utensils, and such other articles as may be necessary to their comfort and happiness.

Persons wishing to send freight to Liberia are desired to give us immediate notice.

All letters for citizens of Liberia should be directed to the care of *Rev. W. McLain*, Washington City, *postage paid*, and then they will be *certainly* forwarded.

Editors of papers who are friendly to our cause, will confer a favor by inserting this notice.

W. McLAIN,
Sec'y Am. Col. Society.

EXPEDITION FROM NEW ORLEANS.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, WASHINGTON CITY.

WE propose sending a vessel from New Orleans to Liberia, to sail about the 20th of December next, with emigrants from the Valley of the Mississippi. Free people of color in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Alabama, who desire to go, and executors, or others, who have slaves to be set free to go to Liberia, are desired to give us notice as soon as possible, that the necessary arrangements may be made in time.

Newspapers, friendly to the cause, will please copy this notice.

W. McLAIN, *Sec'y A. C. S.*

~~OF~~ ALL letters relating to the business of the American Colonization Society, as well as the African Repository, should be directed to *Rev. W. McLain*, Washington City.